

# The American Citizen.

BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH.  
The Union of the South for the sake of the South.  
CANTON, MISSISSIPPI.

Saturday Morning, September 28, 1861.

**The Elections.**  
The elections for Governor and other State officers, and members of the Legislature, will take place on the 1st MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER.

The elections for President and Vice President, and for members of Congress, will take place ON THE 1ST WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER.

**FOR PRESIDENT.**  
**JEFFERSON DAVIS,**  
OF MISSISSIPPI.

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT.**  
**ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,**  
OF GEORGIA.

**STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.**  
D. C. GLENN, J. F. SIMMONS,  
ED. P. JONES, JEFF. WILSON,  
R. S. HUDSON, JAMES DRANE,  
E. M. YERGER, T. C. TUPPER,  
P. S. CATCHINGS.

**For Governor.**

We are authorized to announce

**JOHN J. PETTUS,**

as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of Mississippi.

Election, 7th day of October.

**FOR CONGRESS—5th District.**

We are authorized to announce

**Hon. O. R. Singleton,**

as a candidate for Congress in this district, composed of the counties of Attala, Carroll, Holmes, Leake, Madison, Sunflower and Yazoo. Election, 6th day of November.

The Richmond Examiner has lately contained several vindictive articles against the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in which it makes known to the world its opposition to his election to the Vice Presidency, at the election under the permanent Constitution. The exceeding bitterness of the Examiner deprives it of all effect, for how far may it be presumed to overdo the thing, when it charges that "Alec Stephens," is the pet of all the corrupt stock-jobbers and speculators which infest the capital of the new government? As the Enquirer, of the same city, very happily remarks, if such be the case it is a tribute to one of the purest and most incorruptible public men which could hardly have been expected from such a source. But it is not true. The Examiner has been deceived, or else it has allowed its intense hostility to men "not the foremost in the act of separation," to so warp its judgment and bias its sense of justice, as to thus vilify one of the purest, as well as the greatest, of Southern statesmen. It is not our purpose to enter into an elaborate defence of Alexander H. Stephens. He does not require it at our hands. We have for several years past differed with him politically. But we simply assert the truth of history, that no public man, North or South, has borne a higher character, during a public career of near a quarter of a century, for unswerving integrity, than Alexander H. Stephens. Further, he is Mississippi's unanimous choice for the second office in the Confederacy, along with her own distinguished son, the country's choice for the first position.

In the same article, the Examiner charges that Mr. Stephens related the independence of the South, and sought to bring her under the yoke of Black Republicanism. A charge so monstrous is certainly its own refutation. Even the Enquirer, a journal of well known secession proclivities, when the Examiner was unheard of, in reply to the outrageous absurd charge, is forced to remark "that every man now holding office under the Confederate Government, formerly advocated the preservation of the Federal Union upon the same principles as those avowed by Mr. Stephens last year. The only difference between him and a majority of them is, that they abandoned all hope of obtaining their rights in the Union a little sooner than he did."

We have frequently protested against these unnecessary discussions, at this time. The article in the Examiner, doubting as it does the loyalty of Mr. Stephens and, of course, all who thought as he did, is as effectually giving aid and comfort to the enemy, as any spy could render from Richmond. Fortunately, the evidence is overwhelming that the Southern people are united, despite the croakings of the stay-at-home warriors, such as the Examiner. The South has a way to test the loyalty of her sons at this crisis, and the blood of Bartow (the last Union man in Georgia) is as sacred in her sight as the most crimson stream that flows from the wounds of an antediluvian secessionist.—Vicksburg Whig.

**RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.**—The reduction of the standard from five feet four and a half to five feet three has not had the effect which it was expected to have, of increasing the number of recruits, although a great proportion of those enlisted since the reduction would have been refused under the old regulation. Not more than ten men were booked in New York for general service last week, and the regimental officers were no more successful. A few men, enlisted in Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo and Boston, were transferred to Governor's Island during the week. Reports from the latter city state that men are leaving the volunteers to join the regulars, but business does not seem to be any better on that account, as very few men have been enlisted in Boston since June.—N. Y. Herald, 9th.

Reports reach us from Richmond that many packages are detained from their destination on account of the loss of the address. All packages should be plainly marked on some strong material (not common paper) securely fastened or packed.

## Correspondence of the Citizen.

**Mr. Editor:** The Board of Police some time since appropriated four hundred dollars for the purchase of a cannon for the use of the county, but to be left in the keeping of the Canton Home Guards. We made inquiries at the different foundries in N. O., and other places to procure such a gun as we wished, and the prices asked varied from \$700 to \$1000. Believing we had the resources to make as good guns at home as could be bought, the casting alone excepted. We purchased a casting in Huntsville, Ala., and placed it in the hands of our accommodating and efficient friend, Mr. Dodson, superintendent of Miss. Central Railroad machine-shop, who bored, polished and finished it in the most approved style, free of charge. Through the mechanical skill of A. D. Barlow, we have had it mounted in the most substantial and workman-like manner, with all the necessary fixtures and apparatus necessary for immediate use at a cost of \$110 less than we could procure the same work any where else. We, therefore, have one cannon complete, except harness, at the following reduced price:

Casting	\$75 00
Barrel freight drayage	25 00
Mounting	250 00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$350 00</b>

I have given you this statement, Mr. Editor, to show what we Southern people can do if we will only avail ourselves of the means in our reach.

Who of your readers believed six months since a cannon complete in every respect could have been finished up in Canton? May we not hope this is but the beginning of home manufactures, and the inauguration of a spirit of self reliance that will put at defiance all old Abe's blockades and embargoes.

Respectfully yours,  
**RICHARD WINTER,**  
Capt. Home Guards.

## The Prisoners at Charleston.

From the Charleston Mercury's account of the arrival of the distinguished visitors from the North we take the following:

The Zouave Cadets, Captain Chichester, were specially detailed to receive the prisoners from the cars. This was done by forming in two ranks—intervals of two paces—faced inwards—giving width of twelve paces. On the right of the Zouaves the first platoon of the Louisiana volunteers were posted—on the left, the second platoon—leaving an opening for the prisoners to march into the square, the officers entering first, followed by the soldiers. As soon as this was completed the prisoners, with their guard, were marched into another hollow square, formed of the Washington Light Infantry on the right, the German Riflemen on the left, the Beauregard Light Infantry and Moultrie Guard on the right flank, and the Palmetto Riflemen, Carolina Light Infantry and Jamison Rifles on the left flank. In this order, accompanied by the Charleston Light Dragoons, in front, and the German Hussars in the rear—both under the command of Major Ryan, the corps being under command of Col. J. L. Branch—proceeded through Washington, Calhoun, Coming, Beau-fain, Mazzyck and Magazine streets, to the jail, where proper arrangements had previously been made for their temporary reception.

The Zouaves were detailed for guard duty at the jail. The Yankee officers, thirty-four in number, were placed in three good airy rooms, on the second floor of the jail. The privates, to the number of one hundred and twenty, occupy twelve rooms on the uppermost story of the building. None of the rooms contain any furniture, but the prisoners all had their blankets, and seemed at no loss to make themselves tolerably comfortable.

We endeavored to get a copy of the roll of the prisoners, but this was refused by the officer in charge of the military guard, as a possible breach of his duty. We ascertained, however, that among the prisoners are the following officers:

Col. Wilcox, Michigan 1st; Col. Corcoran, New York 69th; Col. Nell, 2d Kentucky (?); Major John W. Potter, 38th New York; Rev. G. W. Dodge, chaplain 11th New York; Rev. H. Eddy, chaplain 2d Connecticut.

**Surgeons.**—Griswold, 33th New York; Grey, U. S. A.; Stone, U. S. A.; Connolly, 2d New York; Harris, 2d Rhode Island.

**Captains.**—Downey, 11th New York; Fish, 32d New York; Farish, 78th New York; Drew, 2d Vermont; Shurtliff, 7th Ohio; L. Gordon, 11th Massachusetts; Whittington and Jenkins.

**Lieutenants.**—Toy, 25th New York; Hamblin (son of the actor of that name); 38th New York; Underhill, 11th New York; Dempsey, 2d New York; Wilcox, 6th Ohio; Gordon, 2d Dragoons, U. S. A.; Coloff, 11th Massachusetts; Connolly, 69th New York.

The privates are nearly all from Michigan, Massachusetts and New York. A Richmond paper had mentioned those prisoners as having been "selected chiefly from among those who had evinced the most insolent and in-subordinate disposition," but their deportment yesterday was generally as orderly as could be desired. They all wear their uniforms, although some of these are in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

## Board of Police.

Be it remembered, that a regular meeting of the Board of Police of Madison county was held on the third Monday and 16th day of September, A. D. 1861, pursuant to notice according to law.

Present, J. R. Powell, President; George J. Hulme, G. C. Cooper, W. C. Love, members; George Ward, Clerk; A. R. Haddox, S. H. H.

Ordered, That the election held on the 12th inst., in Township 8, Range 2 East, to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees for schools and school lands, in said Township be declared void on account of illegal votes having been polled at said election, and that a new election be held.

Hon. J. R. Powell was appointed a Commissioner to let out the building of a bridge on the Madisonville and Vicksburg road, near Boddie's place.

An application it was ordered that the use of the court house be granted to the Methodist Conference to be held in this city this fall.

The resignation of W. L. Brooks, Member of the Board of Police from the fourth district, having been accepted, it was ordered that the following named persons be and are hereby appointed inspectors of an election to be held on the 7th day of October next, to fill said vacancy, to wit:

Sharon—David K. Galtney, Saml Scott, U. H. Farmer.

Sulphur Springs—J. R. Brooks, Geo Luckett, John Crutlin.

The petition of Henry Lord for the removal of his retail grocery license for twelve months, filed at the August meeting of this Board, coming on to be considered, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that a majority of the present voters of this Police District had signed said petition, it was ordered that the Clerk issue to said Lord a license to keep a retail grocery on the east side of the public square, in the house now occupied by him, upon the payment of two hundred and seventy-five dollars and entering into bond with good security, conditioned according to law.

The yeas and nays having been called for on the above order, the vote stood, in the affirmative, W. C. Love, C. C. Cooper, J. R. Powell, in the negative, George J. Hulme.

The account of Wesley Drane, for a part of the expenses incurred by him in the removal of the body of his son from Virginia to this place, amounting to one hundred dollars, presented to the Board for allowance, having been objected to, the yeas and nays were called for—J. R. Powell, W. C. Love and Geo. J. Hulme voting yeas, and C. C. Cooper voting nays.

Ordered, That the following named persons be and are hereby appointed inspectors of an election at the respective precincts named, at the ensuing October election:

Canton—O. A. Luckett, Jr., J. T. Cameron and John N. Alsworth.

Sharon—John J. Lamar, O. W. Baldwin and A. B. Beard.

Vernon—John Brown, E. T. Montgomery and James L. Andrews.

Wall's School House—Thomas Davis, John A. Glover and D. McNeely.

Madisonville—H. J. McKee, A. H. Dinkins and T. Smith.

Madison Station—J. W. Griffin, A. J. Montgomery and G. C. Johnson.

Livingston—W. J. Britton, S. A. D. Greaves, Jos. Nicholson and

Butte Springs—John A. Forrest, Wm. Simmons and John D. Murrell.

Clinton—Wm. Davis, J. A. McMurtry and Y. B. Olive.

Herod's Box—Jacob Ross, T. J. Grafton and J. S. Tucker.

Sulphur Springs—S. V. Luckett, W. M. White and C. W. Scott.

Ordered, That the following accounts be allowed out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated:

James M. Walker for Jury Ticket, \$3 20

T. Barrett, for digging grave and burying a Soldier in Louisiana, 10 00

Ed on the Railroad, near Calhoun depot, in July last, 8 00

M. Cameron, for lumber furnished for bridge across Panther Creek, on Canton and Vernon road, 94 62

Wm. Bennett, for board of John Kennedy, a pauper, from 19th June to 19th Sept., 1861, 48 00

Robert Hicks, for 3 bushels meal furnished Mrs. E. Patrick, a pauper, 5 00

I. N. Nichols, for building bridge across Clinchut Creek, on the Canton and Stump Road, 94 00

R. M. Burton, Treasurer, for commissions on \$14,220 00, 3 percent, to voucher 233, 333 88

James Kelly, for board of Wm. Butcher, a pauper, from 10th June to 10th Sept., 1861, 45 00

Mosby & Roberts, for articles of stationery, 60, furnished courthouse, \$22 87; for same for board of Eliza Ray, from June last to Sept., 45 00

J. W. Saunders, for putting up shingles on roof of the court-house, 600 00

James P. Aden, for building bridge one mile east of Camden across Kentucky creek, 135 00

Reports were received from the following road overseers, and ordered to be filed, to wit:

J. Wilson, James Walker, N. Holliday, E. M. Barwick, H. C. Cantrell, James Sanders, T. C. Tupper, J. N. Alsworth, J. M. Elder, W. E. Hay, J. Berk, J. T. Meek, I. N. Nichols, D. Caldwell, J. M. Richards, J. H. Chestnut, W. P. Wallace, Charles Collins, R. W. Darby, J. M. Jones, A. B. Treadwell, H. J. Baines, A. Y. Montgomery, J. Britton, H. A. Goodloe, P. M. Smith, C. N. Rabb, Eugene Terry, E. B. Tisdale, R. Clanton, J. Hopkins, J. S. Willis, A. Z. Beard, J. J. Ray, T. A. Davis, W. B. Brown, O. G. Baldwin, W. J. Parker, B. F. Mann, J. Hall, J. A. Simpson, Wm. J. Hallingsworth, R. T. Stokes, J. B. Massey, Richard Luckett, Thos. Luckett, Henry Bacon, A. H. Dinkins, L. Montgomery, T. W. Johnson, H. C. Bennett, L. W. Thompson, E. J. Hinton, J. H. Mhoon, C. W. McGee, S. S. Sledge, W. C. Abel, J. A. McMurtry, E. J. Tucker, J. A. Alford, A. M. Stanford, Robert Simpson, H. M. Locke, R. Y. Carson, J. A. Cooper, J. G. Howard, J. W. Downs, J. P. George, Thomas A. Carr, Thomas Simpson, Samuel Milton, H. W. Rimmer, J. A. Forrest, J. W. Patton, T. M. Griffin, W. M. Reid, John Sutherland.

The bridge bonds of I. N. Nichols and J. P. Aden were approved and ordered to be filed.

The fine of five dollars imposed on William Riley, road averser, at a former meeting, was remitted.

Ordered, that an election for Ranger of Madison county be held on the 7th day of October next, and that the same inspectors appointed by the Board to hold the State election hold said election.

Ordered, that the hands of Mrs. Westbrook and S. A. Wright be transferred to Wm. Riley to work on the road from the Attalaville road to the county line.

Ordered, That the Board adjourn until meeting in October.

J. R. POWELL, President.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

THE FEDERALS DRIVEN BACK AND THEIR OBSERVATORY BURNED.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 19th publishes a letter from its Munson Hill correspondent, giving an interesting account of the engagement that took place two days after the Battle of Leesville. It will be observed that the Washington Artillery acted a conspicuous part in the skirmish.

While at dinner on Friday last Capt. Rosser, of the Washington Artillery, second company, received orders from Colonel Stuart to take a section of his battery, consisting of a howitzer and a rifle, and to hasten as soon as possible to report himself to Colonel Winder, of the Sixth South Carolina, who was leading the advance at the time; and who had already led out a portion of his force.

The object of the expedition can be stated in a few words. Under a hill known as "Hall's hill" is a large white house, which has been used for some time as a point of look-out, or observatory, for the Federal officers and civilians, who, with the aid of their powerful glasses, were accustomed to spend a great portion of their time in endeavoring to get some knowledge of our strength and position. It is an eminence commanding a view of Upton's hill; but Munson's is entirely hidden by an intervening height, covered with heavy oak timber. The house, which appears from our point of view to be a large and rather fine one, is said to belong to Mary Hall, a woman celebrated in Washington life as a dashing belle, and who is reported to have the queenly qualities of a Scampran united with the frailties of a Phryne. This house had also been made a rendezvous for the relief pickets. Parties were constantly sailing from it to annoy our sentinels and to force them back from the lines. It was deemed necessary, therefore, to destroy the house and to drive away the Yankees, who clustered around it as thick as hornets by a disturbed nest.

As I have previously stated, the artillery corps were at dinner, when Colonel Stuart's command was received. Having the horses constantly in harness, the battery was on the road in less than four minutes from the reception of the order. Captain Rosser immediately reported himself to Col. Winder at his bivouac, and the two then made a reconnaissance of the field. Serving by careful examination there would be no immediate opposition, and that a good position could be gained before discovery, the infantry and the battery were moved on together.

Upon approaching the pickets of the enemy the artillery opened fire, under cover of which the South Carolinians, under Col. Winder, advanced and drove them from the woods, leaving us in possession of their outposts. Our lines were immediately straightened and skirmishers sent out to scour the forest. Col. Stuart coming up at this time with a few of his cavalry, it was considered prudent to proceed up the hill and, if possible, destroy the house; which was then about a mile away. The column was ordered forward. After going a short distance, the Federals were seen at a distance of a thousand yards, close by the house of a man, by the name of Miner, and scattered about in his fields. Approaching this cautiously, concealed by the dense woods and a thick undergrowth of bushes, the howitzer was run out into the road before its presence was known, and a shell thrown seemingly into their very midst. This caused some consternation, and instantly the South Carolinians, with portions of a Virginia and Maryland regiment, charged in upon them, and the Yankees fled before them.

About this time a force was seen hurrying towards the left of our line, evidently with the intention of flanking us, but a howitzer was sent to the relief of the left wing, and the Yankees fell back there. In Miner's house some prisoners were taken, and among them, found in the cellar, was a minister and four women. The women were released, but the parson was sent to our rear, evidently to the great distress of the weeping females.

Near this house Col. Adams, an amateur fighter from Mississippi, saw a Yankee endeavoring to cut the trace of a harness, in order to get a horse from an ambulance to run away with. Col. Adams advanced upon him, and with his unloaded gun frightened away the Yankee, and drove the ambulance hastily out of danger. Two good horses were secured by this feat.

A short distance beyond Miner's was a house owned by a free negro, in which it was rumored eight Federals were concealed in the cellar. Capt. Rosser and Mr. Sanders, an independent scout, from Mississippi, went forward to make a reconnaissance, and then returned for reinforcements, but before they could return the Federals had fled. Hall's house was some three hundred yards from here, and still occupied by the gallant soldiers of the grand army. The howitzer was again brought forward and a shell thrown upon the premises, which drove the enemy out after firing a few scattered shots. The infantry then advanced, and by order of Col. Stuart the house was fired. In a few moments it was a mass of smoldering ruins.

Two dead bodies, and one man mortally wounded, were found on the field. The next morning two more dead bodies were found in the woods—having been killed by the explosion of a shell. On our side there was "nobody hurt."

During the skirmish the Federals sent up their balloons to reconnoiter, whereupon our force hastily ran into the thicket and neighboring coppices to prevent the real force being seen, and afterwards most of the fighting was done from these coverts.

Thus ended this brilliant little skirmish, and having gained the object desired, and having no intention of trying to hold the hill, Col. Stuart withdrew his force. By it we gained the following points: 1st. The Yankees were taught a lesson for their impudence in pressing upon our outposts. 2d. Our line of pickets was straightened and better positions gained. 3d. Their observatory was burned. 4th. These may be added the fact that the house of a harlot—a den of infamy—has been destroyed.

From the point from which I am writing the Potomac is in full view, and occasionally the white sails of ships or the smokestacks of a steamer can be seen upon it. Beyond a long and magnificent valley the cupola of the capitol in Washington is visible.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald supplies the following, under date of the 19th:

Visit of the President, Members of the Cabinet and Military Chiefs to the Encampments.—Speech of General McClellan to his soldiers.—Enthusiasm of the Army.

After the demonstration at Gen. McClellan's division, the President, Secretary Cameron, Governor Curtin and suite crossed the Chain Bridge to the Virginia side of the Potomac, at two o'clock, P. M. They were received near the Union fortifications by Gen. McClellan and Brig. Gen. Smith, with their respective staffs, and honored by a grand salvo of artillery from Capt. Griffin's U. S. Battery. The workmen on the fortifications, when the announcement was made that the President was approaching, turned out en masse in working costume and greeted the Chief Magistrate and his guests with nine hearty cheers. The President bowed a respectful acknowledgment to the compliment.

The distinguished party then proceeded a short distance, to a new and immense fortification. As the party proceeded the road was lined with troops who greeted them with loud and enthusiastic cheers. As soon as the party had reached the encircling of the work the President rose in his carriage, and asked if there were any Pennsylvanians present. The response was a loud "Yes—yes." He then said, "I beg to introduce to you your Chief Magistrate, Governor Curtin—Governor Curtin rose in the carriage and made a respectful bow. The President then said, taking Mrs. Governor Curtin by the hand, "Allow me to introduce you to Mrs. Governor Curtin." Mrs. Curtin acknowledged the compliment. And there, said the President, pointing to Secretary Cameron, "You have Mr. Secretary Cameron, your old friend; and there (facing General McClellan) you have the greatest man of all." The introductions were received with enthusiastic cheers, that made the air reverberate for several minutes.

For some minutes at this place the troops were allowed to gratify their desire to shake hands with Gen. McClellan, and the General, desiring to become acquainted with his men, and to have them know him, gratified them, and the liveliest of scenes were enacted. The President, Cabinet, Governors, and even the ladies, were lost sight of. General McClellan never took an officer by the hand at the expense of a private. He talked little, bowed to each man, and looked him straight in the eyes. Each man had something cheering to say to the General. One man said, "General, we are anxious to wipe out Bull Run; hope you will allow us to do it soon?" "Very soon, if the enemy does not run," was the prompt response.

At last Captain Baker, of the Chicago cavalry corps, composing the escort, appealed to the troops not to crowd the General too hard, or shake his hand too much, as before he slept he had a long way to travel, and writing to do with the hand they were shaking. He promised if they would fall back that the General would say a few words to them. They instantly complied, when the General, removing his hat, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Soldiers.—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts.

Gen. McClellan restored their colors to the 75th New York regiment, and Secretary Cameron addressed them—and we point to his statement of the loss at Manassas; every statement made by Northern officials varies.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Soldiers.—I look upon you with no ordinary feelings. I look upon you as the compatriots of a dear brother, who lost his life at your head while battling for his country. I look upon you not only as friends but as a body of men worthy of my special regard and esteem. Whether Secretary of War, or a private citizen,

you all will find a shelter under my roof. The loss of a dear brother is a thought next to my heart; but I need not recount that now, when seven hundred officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of our noble army shared the same fate. I need only commend you, from the bottom of my heart, to your new leader General McClellan. He is a young soldier, skillful, and careful, and will present you to no danger that military science can avert.

A letter brought by the steamer from a prisoner at Big Raps, to his family, had twenty dollars abstracted by the Federalists, and who had endorsed on it twenty dollars taken out and returned to the owner.

The Enquirer reports intelligence from Western Virginia, that Gen. Lee has possession of the roads leading from the strong position between Rosecrans and Reynolds's forces.

Reynolds's force cannot retreat for Jackson guards the ford of Cheat river—and they cannot advance for Lee's forces, who would force them to surrender. A decisive engagement has occurred, but it will take some days to know the result.

The Examiner says Bragg has been made a Field General of the Confederate Army.

L. P. Walker, has been appointed Brigadier General.

Major G. W. Smith, of Kentucky, has resigned as Major.

The Federal Engineer Corps has been raised and will probably soon enter in Confederate service.

It is understood that the Federals have reinforced Arlington with one thousand men.

All communications with the North is cut off from Virginia since the 15th inst. The reported shelling of Leesburg, was a hoax.

Ex-Secretary Walker, now being a General, will probably have for his command, Ward, Judge's and Ballou's Infantry regiments, and Cameron's Cavalry regiment, all from Alabama—with the Columbus Georgia Light Artillery Battalion.

The Richmond Examiner says that the command of its troops at Bull Run was taken by John M. Danvers, the report to be mentioned as formerly.

Richmond, Sept. 25.—The report of Lee's capture of Tappanville was false, and the report of his capture of Tappanville was false.

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